# Race crossings between Negroes and Chinese in Trinidad, W.I.

Als die Kraft zu Ende ging,
war's kein Sterben,
war's Erlösung.

Rita Hauschild

**geb. Münz**

*** 8. 2. 1944 † 26. 2. 2019**

In Liebe und Dankbarkeit:
**Gregor**
**Christoph und Sabine mit Sven**
**Astrid und Mike mit Maren**
**sowie alle Angehörigen**

**56567 Neuwied-Irlich**

**Kondolenzanschrift:** Bestattungen Klaes Inh. Ingo Jann, Rheinhöhenstraße 1, 56567 Neuwied-Irlich, **- Rita Hauschild -**

Das Sterbeamt wird am Donnerstag, dem 7. März 2019, um 14.00 Uhr in der Pfarrkirche St. Peter und Paul in Irlich gehalten, daran anschließend findet die Urnenbeisetzung von der Friedhofskapelle aus statt.

Von Beileidsbekundungen am Grab bitten wir höflichst abzusehen.

Rita Hauschild

Journal for Morphology and Anthropology, Vol. 38, Issue 1, Lectures by German Anthropologists delivered at the International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences from 31 July to 6 August 1938 in Copenhagen (1939), pp. 67–71 (7 pages)

# About the Author

Rita Hauschild was a German anthropologist born in 1912 in Moscow, the daughter of a German diplomat and his Swiss wife. She began studying in Berlin from 1930 and worked at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Anthropology in Dahlem.Her career developed under the direct supervision of professor Eugen Fischer, the institute's director who became a scientific mentor and fatherly friend for Hauschild, as she lost her father in 1928. In the mid-1930s, under Fischer's mentorship, she conducted research on three deceased human embryos, concluding that "racial differences" could be identified in the cranial form of embryos.

Hauschild received her doctorate in science from Dr. Fischer in 1935 with a thesis published in 1937 on race-specific details on the skulls of embryos.

In 1936 and 1937 she received institutional support for the research journey to Venezuela and Trinidad that produced the paper on "Race crossings between Negroes and Chinese in Trinidad, W.I" She died early in 1950, at only 37 or 38 years of age. Unfortunately, no picture of her survives.

From the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Anthropology, Human Heredity and Eugenics, Berlin-Dahlem.

# Race crossings between Negroes and Chinese in Trinidad, W.I.

By Dr. Rita Hauschild., with Plate X and XI.

Concerning Negro-Chinese crossings, no work has hitherto been undertaken at all. This is presumably due in part to their extraordinarily rare occurrence. On a research journey[1], which I undertook in the year 1936/37, on behalf of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Anthropology, Berlin-Dahlem, to Venezuela, the opportunity nevertheless presented itself to me to examine several such cross-bred families in Trinidad. Here too, admittedly, only a few cases were found. My material consists of 7 Negro-Chinese cross-bred families with 28 children in total. Since crossing between Chinese and pure Negroes is especially rare, there are also included among them 3 Chinese-Mulatto crossings. The Chinese parents are in every case, insofar as one may judge of this at all, purely racially Mongolian and originate from the South Chinese province of Canton. Unfortunately not all parents were accessible to the examination, yet I have — with the exception of one absent Chinese father — at least made the personal acquaintance of all of them. In compensation, all 28 children stemming from the crossings could be observed, measured, and photographed.

In the search for and treatment of the present crossings, the mode of inheritance of those characteristics was of particular interest by which the Negroes fundamentally differ from the Chinese in their physical appearance. Of these, the hair form shall first be discussed.

For the straight Mongolian hair, a particular hereditary basis has hitherto been assumed, which has been designated with the factor L (lisotrich). It was regarded as dominant over the other hair forms. This conception, however, was grounded only on few and not very extensive works, which in my opinion

1 This lecture is the first report of the journey. Since it is appearing not, as initially expected, in the Copenhagen Congress Report, but rather in the Journal for Morphology and Anthropology, which will also bring the detailed research results, I would like at this point only briefly to take the opportunity to thank already all those who helped me in the realization of the journey and in the carrying out of its task. Details concerning this shall first be given in the first detailed work, which is to appear shortly in this journal.

cannot be interpreted carefully enough: for they relate to not a single hybrid investigation from purely racial parental material, insofar namely as this concerns the wavy- or curly-haired type which has entered into crossing with straight-haired Mongols. Rather, the works in question always concern the mixture of Chinese with a racially little homogeneous population (Hawaiians, Malays). Above all, however, on the basis of these investigations nothing whatsoever could yet be stated about the genetic relationship of mongoloid straight hair to the remaining curly-hair groups not hitherto examined in crossing with it.

The Negro-Chinese crossings now show quite unambiguously that the dominance of the mongoloid straight hair over the other hair forms, even over curly ones — does not hold true against Negro curly-hairedness. This result can be extended by observations which I made on Negro-Indian as well as on Chinese-Mestizo crossings in Venezuela. Yet here this reference must suffice.

— The hair form occurring throughout in the F1 hybrids from the crossing of Negroes and Chinese is a narrower to wider wave with simultaneous slight curling, which is, however, weaker than in the Negroid parent (Plate X: 1, 2; III, 1–4). Thereby a hair form comes about which occupies a certain intermediate position between the two parental forms, and which I will therefore, for the sake of brevity, call intermediate.

If it now therefore holds true that the mongoloid straight-hairedness, for instance in Hawaii and the Philippines (according to the previously mentioned investigations[2]), dominates over the wavy- or curly-hairedness found there — yet not in crossing with genuine Negro curly-hairedness, then the Negroid curly-hairedness is, in its genetic character and thus originally, a different one from the curly-hairedness which we encounter in the South Seas (insular Asia in the widest sense). The phenotypically identical hair form here and there must therefore have arisen phylogenetically independently of one another.

We would thus have before us an analogous case to the origin and inheritance of the oblique mongoloid eye fold as against the anatomically identical fold formations in the Eskimos and Hottentots. The results on the Negro-Chinese hybrids accordingly confirm anew the conception long maintained by Eugen Fischer, that the curly-haired groups of insular Asia stand in no kinship relation whatsoever to the curly-hair groups of Africa (the Negroid branch of mankind), but rather have arisen genetically independently.

If the Negroid parent crossed into my material is now a Mulatto — as for instance the F1 Mulatto father in Family V (Plate XI) — then we obtain, corresponding to his concealed smooth-haired disposition, 50% smooth- or straight-hairedness, 25% wavy bending, and 25% of the intermediate type wavy-

2 R. B. Bean 1911; L. Dun 1923/1928.

curly. These four variants appear, by chance, actually to be represented among the four sole children of this family. It remains, admittedly, not entirely excluded that the hair form of V3 and V4 will yet change in the direction of wavy or wavy-curly (see below), particularly since V1 and V2 were likewise smooth-haired as small children. Yet such a development is, according to the entire character of their hair, improbable for V3 and V4; moreover, they are already beyond the age at which their two older siblings still possessed the smooth hair form.

For the representation of the present circumstances, we use Fischer's schema:

LL c c ss[3] mal ll Co Ss

Chinese woman F 1 Mulatto

L1 Cc Ss 25% wavy-curly (V 1)
L1 Cc ss 25% wavy (V 2)
L1 cc Ss 25% straight/sleek (V 3)
L1 cc ss 25% sleek (V 4)

Here we wish, to begin with, to hold fast with Fischer to the supposition that S cannot become effective without the presence of C — at most it perhaps brings about that strong bending which we can observe in the hair of the test subject V3.

For the character of the hair and the hair form, however, its thickness, hardness, weight, and surface texture are evidently also determinative. The circumstances here, however, are still very unclear and difficult to study owing to the many artificial manipulations of the hair of the living. Concerning the respective mode of inheritance of these properties, I can on the basis of my material only express conjectures. The mongoloid thickness and hardness of the hair seemingly inherits intermediately, namely in such a way that the hybrid heads on average exhibit lesser hair thickness and weight than the Chinese parent, with greater variation in the diameter of the individual hairs than in either parent: that is, that the thin Negroid hairs mix together with the thick Chinese hairs, with all transitions possible between them, upon the hybrid heads. The certain dullness and brittleness of the Negroid hair appears to predominate among the hybrids, insofar as no stronger European (Mediterranean) component is present from the relevant Negroid parent (Family VI).

It is important that both the hair form as well as the consistency of the definitive adult hair is attained only with increasing maturity, and indeed both apparently assert themselves sooner or later depending on the otherwise physical state of development of the respective hybrid. The youthful mixed-race children have in

3 The wave visible in the figure at the back of the head is artificially induced. Characteristically for this hair form, however, it can be maintained only with particular effort.

every case fine, often silky hair. The tight curling and brittleness of the Negroid component as well as the thickness and hardness of the mongoloid component develop only with increasing age. I found similar things also in the Venezuelan population, where the Negro-Indian hybrids of all degrees have as children curly or even smooth hair form and only later develop the definitive wave or wavy curl.

A single exception is shown by my material with regard to the otherwise consistently uniform mode of inheritance of hair form in Chinese-Negro crossings: this is test subject I, 1 (Plate X; I, 1). This eldest, eight-year-old son of a Chinese man and a pure Negro woman has wide-waved hair of relatively fine texture. On the basis of the most varied considerations in connection with several other characteristics which he has in common with the stated parents, there is little probability that I1 is not the son of these parents. His three brothers are curly-haired; in the case of the short-kept hair, a wave is recognizable only in I2, and only by way of suggestion. — As regards the hair form, the case of I1 must remain genetically still unclarified. In no case, however, is he able to refute the essential point of our proof: namely, that in the crossing of Chinese and Negroes the mongoloid straight-hairedness does not behave dominantly.

Now the backcrosses of these hybrids with Chinese would have to be examined, in order to ascertain whether perhaps the homozygous straight-hair factor LL is dominant over the Negroid curly hair. On the other hand, it would have to be examined how far perhaps in the Chinese straight hair a recessive bending factor is originally hidden (to which Fischer and Tao point)!

As regards the inheritance of head form and body proportions, I would, contrary to the usual method of letting the numerical material speak for itself with regard to these characteristics, only do so secondarily, since in the present case it concerns so small a group of subjects. Observation is here more important and grasps the essential more fully.

The proportions of the head as well as of the body correspond among the hybrids more to the Negroid circumstances. In palpating the head, too, one obtains this impression without exception. The forehead is — particularly among the female hybrids — vaulted in correspondence with that of the Negro women, yet relatively high and broad withal. The temples are rounded, the parietalia are evenly vaulted without pronounced parietal eminences and run into an occipital part of the skull that narrows toward the rear. Only where white blood is in fact also contained does one find other head forms, which can appear strongly European (V3).

The body proportions are likewise predominantly Negroid, particularly as regards the length of the legs and the slenderness of the limbs. This is also

expressed in the length of the neck and in the general body height. The hybrids are throughout larger than the Chinese parent (insofar as it concerns the adult and in part even the half-grown hybrids); in part they even reach or exceed the body height of the tall-statured Negroid parent.

It is, however, interesting that these observations made on the living are supported by the numerical material, however small it may be. I shall shortly present the results of measurement. The cranial index of the hybrids stands midway between the parental ones, yet approaches more closely the low Negroid one.

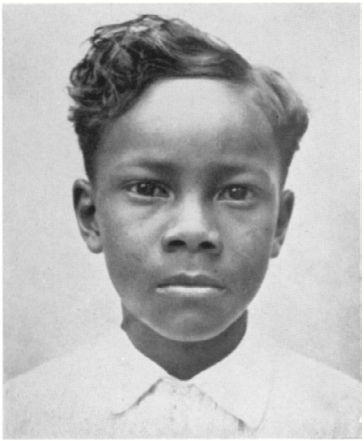
In Family III (Plate X), reference may further be made to the mode of inheritance of the few characteristics, not yet mentioned hitherto, which are mainly characteristic for the Chinese or the Negroes respectively:

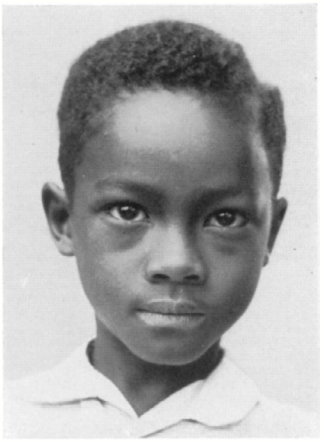
1. The mongoloid eyelid form inherits simply dominantly, insofar as it is or was pronounced in the Chinese parent. The eye of the hybrid thereby receives a peculiar expression, because alongside the fold he inherits the elongated, rather almond-shaped, wider eye-slit of the Negro. Likewise the sclera is pigmented as in the latter.
2. Likewise the prognathism inherits simply dominantly.
3. The skin color is intermediate in the F1 hybrids, whereby a distinct yellow tone becomes visible as against the more lilac-brown or lilac-black of the Negroid parent.

Taken as a whole, the F1 hybrids from the Negro-Chinese crossings appear more strongly Negroid than mongoloid. Hair, skin color, physiognomy, and bodily build make them resemble Mulattoes — by contrast, through the dominant Mongol fold, a foreign-seeming character trait is lent to the dark face framed by curly hair, which in turn clearly distinguishes them from these.

Although now the material which I am able to present is only small, it perhaps nevertheless does not appear too bold, if from it, alongside various indications and conjectures, firm regularities are already brought forth for the mode of inheritance of certain mongoloid and Negroid characteristics in mutual crossing, since some hereditary relationships already present themselves so clearly and without contradiction in this small F1 material.

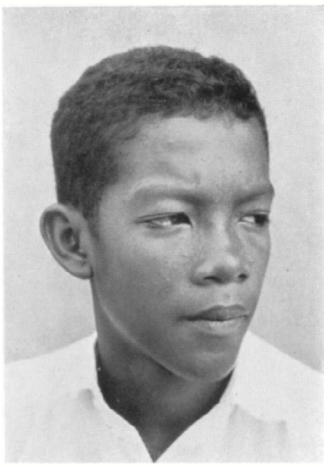
I 1
(8 J.)





I 2
(7 J.)

III 1
(17 J.)

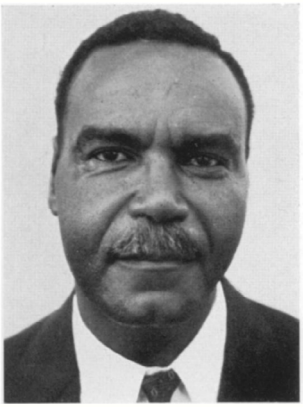


III 2
(15 J.)

III 3
(13 J.)

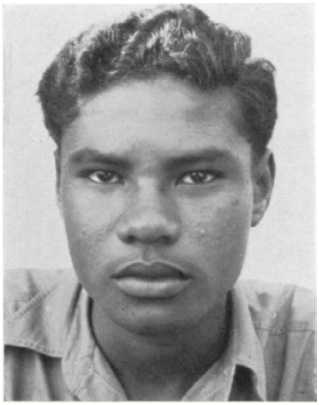
III 4
(10 J.)

Above: the two eldest sons of the cross-bred family I.



V V

V M



V 1 (16 J.)

V 2 (14 J.)

V 5 (11 J.)

V 4 (9 J.)

Cross-bred family V.
Rita Hauschild: Race crossings between Negroes and Chinese, etc.